EARLY CALIFORNIA EDITORS

A CHAPLAIN, A DENTIST AND A MORMON ELDER.

First Newspaper Established at Monterey a Month After the American Occupation-California Left Without a News-

paper by the Rush for the Gold Mines.

There was sold in this city the other day a copy of California's first newspaper, the Monterey Californian. It was dated December 19, 1846, was crudely rinted, had four pages, 81/4x12 inches, and was half in Spanish and half in Eng-

The paper owed its start to Commodore Stockton, who succeeded Commodore Bloat in command of the Pacific squadron after Sloat had hoisted the United States flag at Monterey on July 7, 1846. Upon looking over the property of the defunct Mexican Government there was discovered an old font of long primer type and a Ramage press which had been used since 1834 to do the official printing of the Mexican Government in California.

Commodore Stockton had appointed as the publication of the Alta California, with Messrs. Gilbert and Hubbard, Dawin the publication of the Alta California, which was published for a good many years afterward. What are said to be the only complete files of the squadron, and he suggested that Mr. Colton should issue an American newspaper. This suggestion Mr. Colton of California. one of the alcaldes of Monterey the Rev. Walter Colton, chaplain of one of the vessels of the squadron, and he suggested that Mr. Colton should issue an American newspaper. This suggestion Mr. Colton promptly adopted, and with Dr. Robert Semple he began the publication of the GOOD ROADS FOR NEW JERSEY Monterey Californian on August 15, 1846. a little more than a month after the occupation of the country by the American forces.

Or. Semple, afterward one of the most pro ninent of California's citizens, was a man of unusual personality. He was a dentist by occupation, 6 feet 6 inches in height, and possessed of tremendous strength. He came originally from Ken-Monterey to join forces with Sloat. A young English Lieutenant on one of the vessels of Admiral Seymour's squadron recorded his impressions of the Americans accompanying Frémont, and referred particularly to Semple, saying: "One man, a doctor, six feet six high, was an odd looking fellow. May I never come under

When Colton and Semple began the issue of the Californian they found one did not contain a w. This deficiency was

alphabet. I have sent to the sandwich present is that used for vvra pping segars; our object is to establise a press in California, and this vve shall in all prohability my partner for the last three months and our little paper of some of those attentions which I hope it will hereafter receive. VVALTER COLTON.

old enough to warrant its preservation as a curiosity. The type was dirty and pied, and it was only by scouring that the letters could be made to show their faces. There being neither rules nor leads, some

The only paper available was in sheets highway plan that has been outlined is little longer than ordinary foolscap. This was the paper on which most of the but all through the State, and will be more erchives of California and other Spanish and more so as the matter is understood. American provinces were written, the saleker quality being prepared for writing purposes, while the thinner grades were used for eigarette paper. The office of the Californian was in an upper room of the Monterey barracks, and the first number created a sensation. number created a sensation, a crowd waiting for the first sheets to come from

The needed supply of type had apparently not reached the Californian up to December 19, 1846, for in that issue the

was used.
In May, 1847, the Californian was removed from Monterey to San Francisco, the last number to be issued at Monterey bearing the date May 8, 1847. On June 1, 1847, appeared the first number of the second volume, which ran to April, 1848.

The second newspaper published in California, the Verba Buena California. California, the Yerba Buena California Star, appeared first on January 9, 1847, under the ownership of Samuel Brannan, a native of Maine and a Mormon elder. Brannan chartered a ship in this city in 1846, and on February 4, sailed

Yerba Buena that for a time it was known as a Mormon town.

Of course when Brannan sailed from New York California was still under the Mexican domination. Like other Mormons Brannan was anxious to escape United States control, and was very disagreeably surprised to see the Stars and Stripes floating over Yerba Buena when his vessel sailed up San Francisco Bay on July 31, 1846. He is said to have exclaimed in tones of the deepest disgust: There is that damned flag again!

"There is that damned flag again!"

Another story told of the elder is to the effect that for a long time he regularly called upon the Mormon colonists for payment of church tithes. The tithes were unhesitatingly paid for a certain time, and then discontent arose, which resulted in a flat refusal to make further payments. The platter is the state of the cans and hurt his toe. "That oil's too solid," he said. "Let's take another look."

The oil was poured out, and when the ten gallon can yielded less than a quart of oil in the state of the cape and shift was plainted. It was oil all right. Head kicked one of the cape and shift too solid, he said. "Let's take another look." resulted in a flat refusal to make further payments to Brannan. The latter stormed, insisting that he was an elder of the Mormon Church and the proper person to receive tithes, but the Mormon settlers had fully made up their minds not to pay. Upon being convinced of this Elder Brannan immediately changed that he did not blame them. this Elder Brannan immediately changed front, saying that he did not blame them— that they had been "damn fools to pay the tithes as long as they had." Brannan, who had been a printer, took

with him on the ship the eqipment a Mormon paper that had been printed New York. Upon reaching California in New York. Upon reaching California he at once established a newspaper, the Yerba Buena California Star. It was of the same size as its contemporary, the Californian. and was issued weekly. The first number of the second volume came out in enlarged form on January 8, 1948. It continued until May 26, 1848. Both papers were compelled to suspend when the gold excitement broke out all over California in the spring of 1848, and every person who could get to the gold

every person who could get to the gold fields did so. Not only did all the printers on the two papers immediately stampede for the Sierras, but about 95 per cent. of the subscribers went too. Indeed, a

Californian made a valiant stand and issued several extra sheets after about every one else had deserted the office. In one extra sheet appeared two columns of news about the treaty of Mexico, Frémont's trial, &c., two advertisements, and this editorial:

we, in our triple character of editors printer and devil have compiled, set up, worked off, and circulated this extra, which we hope will do our readers much good, for it would probably very much perplex his satanic majesty to tell at what precise period they will hear from us again." is not extinct, nor yet altogether used up.

From May until the latter part of June. 1848, during the development of the gold excitement California did not possess a single newspaper. About July 1, 1848, some of the printers, disgusted with the some of the printers, disgusted with the result of their gold seeking ventures, returned to San Francisco and began the publication of the third volume of the Californian. The paper was issued irregularly until August, 1848, when the regular weekly issue was started again under the editorial control of H. I. Sheldon. In September E. C. Kemble, who formerly had editorial charge of the Star, returned from the mines and purchased the Californian. He also purchased the interests of his partners in the Star and united the two papers under the title of

united the two papers under the Star and united the two papers under the title of the Star and Californian, commencing publication where the Star had stopped, Vol. III. No. 24.

The Star and Californian was the only paper then published in California and was issued weekly until the last of December, 1848, when the title was absorded. cember, 1848, when the title was abandoned and on January 1, 1849, Mr. Kemble, with Messrs. Gilbert and Hubbard, becam

Plan for Ocean Boulevard and Connecting Roads to County Seats.

From Gov. Fort's speech at a meeting of the State Highway Commission.

The plan outlined in my first message to the Legislature contemplated a great system of highways to be maintained by between each county seat in the State and boulevard on the Atlantic Ocean.

The proposed roads are very largely contucky and was a member of Frémont's structed at this present time, and the parts party when the Pathfinder first went to great cost. After they are fully constructed the State can maintain them at reasonable expense and relieve the counties of that what a connecting highway from county seat to county seat and a great highway upon the Atlantic coast of our State would mean to the people of New Jersey.

These highways would be 850 miles in

length. Think of that great length of highways of the finest roads anywhere, with all the convenience for travel that they would give! It would increase the values important deficiency—the font of type of all agricultural lands and would make the whole State a place of the greatest supplied to a degree by the use of two attraction. The increasing of wealth to v's wherever a w occurred. The editor our people by this system of good roads

apologized for the lack of ws in an editorial which read:

OUR ALPHABET.—Our type is a spanish font picked up here in a cloister, and has provided in the property of the spanish if it equalled it. How could the State spend vy's in it, as there is none in the spanish \$265,000 a year to better advantage on habet. I have sent to the sandvyich its highways? The automobile is with us, Islands for this letter, in the meantime and to stay, and the fees that will come to vve must use two v's. Our paper at the State from it will provide the necessary the State from it will provide the necessary revenue each year in the future to cover this be able to accomplish. The absence of license fees if he can only have good roads, owner is perfectly willing to pay our present well maintained.

Such roads will save the license cost many times each year in the wear and tear of tires. Who can foretell what an ocean poulevard will add to our coast in the way of Mr. Colton described the press as being attractiveness? Our coast in a few years will be a city from Atlantic Highlands to Barnegat Inlet, and from Atlantic City to Cape May. People sojourn and erect costly houses where they can get most advantages and conveniences. New Jersey can assure them everything that is desirable, coupled sheets of tin were cut up into pieces that with good laws, reasonable taxation and fine roads. I am convinced that the State

SMUGGLING OPIUM

Drug Discovered by Pacific Coast Inspetors in Suit Case and Oil Cans.

From the San Francisco Call. The campaign begun some time ago by the press.

It appears from reading the apologetic editorial that the font also lacked capital S's. It may seem odd that the Sandwich Islands should be referred to as the source of the necessary supply of w's, but as a matter of fact Honolulu was the nearest supply centre in those days for the whole Pacific Coast.

The needed supply of type had appar-

The first seizure was made by Inspectors John Toland and E. E. Enlow. They were same expedient of using two vv's for a w on their way to work shortly after 7 o'clock was used.

A. M. and half way between Pier 42, where the Japanese liner Chivo Maru is berthed and the old Pacific Mail wharf they met two Chinese carrying a dress suit case. The Chinese were Lun Sing, the Chiyo's Chinese interpreter, and Chow Chee, the liner's steerage cook. They were ashore under the usual bond and were going to Chinatown to "see their cousin.

Toland's suspicions were aroused when he noticed the Chinese exchange looks as they encountered the inspectors. He asked Brannan chartered a ship in this city in 1846, and on February 4, sailed to see the contents of the valise. They with a party of Mormon converts numbering about 240 for the purpose of establishing a colony in California at the time that the main body of the Mormons were that the main body of the Mormons were leaving Nauvoo, Ill., for their long trip to the heart of the Western wilderness. have reposed. The Chinese were held many of Brannan's party settled in under \$1,000 bonds and charged with smug-ba Buena that for a time it was known gling opium.

The second seizure was made in the forepeak of the liner Asia by Inspectors Joseph Head and C. J. Benninger. They had been searching since the liner docked and had found no sign of the opium, although there were good reasons to believe the stuff was on board "We've searched everything here but

these oil cans," said Benninger, "and they seem to be full of oil."

The oil was poured out, and when the ten gallon can yielded less than a quart of oil it was plain that there was something wrong, for the empty can had lost little of its weight by the emptying process. The bottom was cut off the can and forty five the street of opium rolled out on the deek. tael tins of opium rolled out on the deck. At the same time there was revealed one of the most ingenious smuggling devices ever used even by Chinese, who are past masters at the game.

The bulk of the space inside the can was reserved for opium, but to carry out the deception there ran from the cap to the pottom of the can a narrow tin reservoir which was filled with oil. This supplied the necessary odor and the opium contributed the weight. Forty more tins of opium were forad

French Convicts' Gold Mine. From the London Telegraph.

on the two papers immediately on the Sierras, but about 95 per cent. of the subscribers went too. Indeed, a number of the editors also joined in the rush. Brannan instantly adapted himself to the situation, and soon had established himself as the owner of the best equipped general store in the mining country.

Que of the members of the force of the Californian made a valiant stand and Californian made a valiant stand and the office.

The warders have apparently so far failed to discover where they have successfully pegged their claim. The convicts in turn escape from the settlement by twos or three and remain hidden for a day or two. They then return with their pockets of the convicts and have a great time. Others get away in their turn but come back eventually, also with gold. The mine is thus kept regularly working by shifts of convicts. Convicts in French Guiana seem to be in luck. They are reported to be working a

every one else had deserted the office. In one extra sheet appeared two columns of news about the treaty of Mexico, Frémont's 'trial, &c., two advertisements, and this editorial:

"For the purpose of convincing what is left of the 'public' that the Californian

POEMS WORTH READING.

They called it Carillon, the place of chimes, Bearing the waters chant their liquid rhymes, Those early voyagers to this rugged shore: Across the ripping music how betimes With shattering frenzy broke the cannon's ro

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War, grissly war, here waved its lurid rod Strong nations grappied on the ensanguined so Aye, one of those brave men who made us free Here cried "Surrender" in the aame of God. His brandished blade the sword of Liberty!

But now once more the waters and the breeze Caress the reeds and whisper through the tree Be our beseechment until time shall cease That while we cherish the old memories The place of chimes may be the place of Peace

CLUNTON SCOLLARD.

Wondering. Mighty curious folkees is, We ider good deal 'bout m' biz. Wonder how I spend m' time. Jest es though m' time wa'n't mine; Wonder why I keep s' mum-

Ought t' laugh an' chatter some. N' if I chew t' beat the' Dutch Wonder why I hain't before Wonder why I hain't before
Fixed m' paots th' bob wire tore;
Start t' fix 'eip: "Never mind,
Felks 't putters wears thet kind."
Wonder why I don't git up
'N' do the chores 'n' feed th' pup;
Wonder why I like t' fish
'Stand o' refilm', a resish

Wonder why-'n' think it's funny l ain't t' work a gettin' money;
N' when I flashed a roll one day:
'What'd he git it, anyway!"
got a wonder comin' now. wonder comin' now. er where, I wonder now A single feller folks kin please When folks 's thicker'n leaves on trees!

A Sky Wreck.

R. D. MCKAY.

My bark is speeding through the air. Her sails are spreading wide: The sun is bright, the wind is fair. At ebb the ether's tide. The North Star shines upon her bow. Mars glints along the lee Her keel and rudder swiftly plough Across the azure sea.

My ship is flying. flying far With mighty pinions spread:
Behind me glows the evening star—
I see the moon o'erhead.
About our bulwarks cloud waves roll, The thwarts are damp with mist My anchor strikes no earthly shoal

My craft is sailing, sailing high Gone is its canvas white! Away away upon the wind My boat has gone from m Yet good indeed it is to find

Our passage to resist.

I'm stranded in a tree! L. S. WATERBOUSE.

White Roses. These are the wan and wistful wraith Of those dead loves of yesteryear, Whose joys and dreams and fancies frail Budded and bloomed and faded here.

Haunting the spring swept garden paths Where once their grace and charm held sway

The Song of the Rip.

With fingers rebeiling and stiff.
With frown on the front of his head. A bachelor sat on the edge of his couch,

With a lonesome note on his lip. And still with a voice of dolorous pitch He sang the "Song of the Rip."

Work-work-work! He doesn't care for that; With work-work-work!

He doesn't support a flat: He can quit whenever he wants And work when his dough gives out, But the doing of work that a woman should do Is enough to grumble about

Loaf-loaf-loaf! Work-work-work! I know no reason why

Oh, why continue to live?
Or why should I stop and die?
I know no reason for this or that. Or whether it's truth or lie. But why do I talk of death. I haven't the courage to jump in the lake Or turn on the gas alone.

Seam and button and rip. Till over the buttons I fall asleep And sew them on in a dream

With fingers rebelling and stiff. With scowl on the front of his bead. A hachelor sat on the edge of his couch. Stitch-stitch-stitch!

With a lonesome note on his lip. And still with a voice of dolorous He sang this "Song of the Rip."

> The Id prisoned Voice. Tender and micar as a flute, Held in this fircular shell Science has garded it well.

Science-what can she not do' Here is the image she wrought Here is the tender and true Smile the swift camera caught

This, too. alas! is in vain.

Yet not the eye, but the ear Brings its sharp message of pain To the hurt spirit more near. Sleep, then, in silence apart.

Echoes more soft than a bell. Since but this pang of the heart ADA FOSTER MURRAT.

The Meetin' House Bell. From the Washington Star. I'm glad to git back from the city.
Where you notice on every hand
How pride is too busy fur pity
An 'life is ambitiously grand.
I've gazed at the spires so imposin':
I've heard the sweet music as well;
An' I'm glad to git back to the plain b
An' hear the old meetin' house bell.

The Poetic Prime Minister. From the Denser Republican. In this benighted land of ours there's one thing sadly lacking—
We need a poet like R. K. to send illusions packing:
No more we'd pay attention to those Socialistic
fellows. fellows.
In vain upon the thoroughfares they'd pump their treless bellows:
No eater of another's bread could ever hypnotize

If we but had in burning rhyme a Ripling to in a similar can. Nobody on the Asia claimed the opium. The cans will have honored places in the Federal museum of smuggling devices.

In dress and manners, thought and speech, we'd all become perfection.

We'd never fing about rude names when came a great election;
In fact the game political need never, never bore We'd simply have the poet hit his bloomin' lyre What need to have a Cabinet or President to "wise" us If we but had in time of stress a Ripling to ad-vise us?

But if we cannot have a bard to fit each grim occasion.

Let's plan, in spite of Dreadnoughts flerce, a British Isles invasion;

And then, instead of sacking towns and all that ancient folly.

We'll simply steal John Bull's own seer—now wouldn't that be joily!

With him in chains in Yankee land no harm shall a rauprice us. him in channs in e'er surprise us, i us kidnap Kipling now and keep him to ARTEUR CHAPMAN.

> Another Version. Woodman, hew that tree, Expunse it from the scene; In youth my misery Came from its apples green. THOMAS JENNEYSER.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

In the States of earlier settlement the subdivisions, counties and lesser organizations very commonly have irregular shapes as limited by natural boundaries. In the Western States the county divisions are very largely mathematical and follow the parallels and meridians. Is it known to you that the circle has ever been used in such mathematical subdivision of minor political units? If so, where? FRANK ABBOTT.

Three such cases come promptly to mind, and a protracted search has failed to disclose others, if such there be. The northern boundary of Delaware is struck by the draft of an arc from a point near the initial point of Mason and Dixon's ine, thence eastward to the river. This has left a slender tongue of Chester county, Pennsylvania, between Maryland and Delaware. Warren county in Tennessee is almost a circle com-plete. With the county seat of McMinorville for a centre, and a radius of about fifteen miles. the county line has been drawn by striking a circle. In the northeastern quadrant the boundary line follows the midbed of Caney fork of the Cum berland, which very closely corresponds with the mathematical line. A little to the northeast of Warren county the same manner of delimita-tion has been put into effect by Overton county, with a radius of about the same length, but without centring upon the county seat. The circle boundary extends over some 270 degrees, but in the southeastern quadrant the boundary, though not a natural line, is extremely irregular. The curvilinear Delaware-Pennsylvania boundary is the result of compromise in a conflict of claims handed down from Colonial times. Perhaps some friend skilled in the history of Tennessee may be inclined to recite the causes which led to the adoption of the extremely inconvenient circle for these two counties.

Kindly inform me if the Maltese cross is J. H. PACKARD. Fvery form of the cross, slaty-nine there are said to be, may be taken as a religious emblem that is of religion in the sense in which it becomes a theme of interest to ethnologists. It is of course well understood that the sacred attributes of the cross symbol are in origin much earlier and in extent much wider than the adoption of the ancient symbol by the Christians of the fifth century. The cross of Malta is one of the secondary or conventionalized crosses, the distinction by means of added ornament becoming more neces-sary as the sacred symbol was assigned to special uses. It is not known that the eight point croexisted before it was assigned to the chivalric and monastic order of the Hospitaliers of St. John of Jerusalem, the first of the orders of the cru sades, definitively established in 1113 on the basis of an association of hospital brethren which seems to have come into being in 1048 among the Amalfi traders. It was not until 1530 that hospitaliers established their several harborages at Maita, but the cross had been their heraldic distinction, the white cross of eight points, long before this final settlement made the name Maitese cross applicable. It was borne by the knights at Jerusalem, at St. Jean d'Acre and it floated over their successive establishments at Cyprus and at

That elusive Baron de Thierry, French adven turer in the South Seas, sovereign of New Zea-land and King of Nukahiva, who has been the object of several recent questions, has been found in yet another quarter of that ocean and is still the same shadow picture. In 1850 he was on a voyage from New Zealand toward California. He and several of his fellow passengers landed on Pitcairn's Island to visit the settlement of the Bounty mutineers. Their ship was blown off and the party was marooned for some weeks until another passing vessel took them off, and they arrived in San Francisco ahead of the ship on which their voyage began. It was one of this party who instructed the Pitcairners in the art of singing. The incident formed the basis for Walter Brodle's account of the island.

Is it true that the English made an effort to establish a colony in the South after the civil war! If so, please give some information about the scheme.

F. W. A. GRIFFITHS.

Possibly the question is based on a distorted reminiscence of the Rugby plan, an individual effort by certain English folk, therefore quite different from an English effort. For reasons which had nothing to do with the condition of the South after the war but which were intimately connected with agricultural depression in Eng and Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown iand was to be transplanted bodily beyond seas This led to the foundation of New Rugby in Ten nessee, the date of foundation being October 5
1880. It was not a success and the English colouists soon drifted off to the American conditions which surrounded them and took their chances.

From what source do we derive the euphemism "terminological inexactitude" when for reasons of prudence or courtesy one hestates to brand ale? lait from Dr. Johnson? E. W. TARLETON.

Sir, I would have you know, the great doctor would aver and then proceed to explain that never would he so misuse the adjective. This is but a baby aphorism and may well be left to die in infancy. But since its source is called for one may note that the phrasing was used in the House of Commons (as reported in the Times February 22, 1905) by Winston Churchili in a debate on Chinese labor in South Africa: "It could not, in the opinion of his Malesty's Government. be classified as slavery in the extreme acceptance of the word without some risk of terminologica

Who called the printing trade the art preserva No one knows the author. The phrase is first mentioned about 1628 as employed in an inscrip-tion on the front of the house in Haarlem where Laurent Koster made discoveries in the art of printing which have afforded argument for those who put forward the claim that he was the father of the art. The inscription reads:

Memoriæ sacrum Typographia Ars artium omnium Conservatrix Hie primum inventa

Who is the author of the proverb "A blind man may catch a hare," and what is its application" E. W. T. The sense is sufficiently brought out by laying

voice stress on the "may." It is used by J. Taylor about 1620 with others of like import in part 7 of a "Kicksey Winsey": By wondrous accident perchance one may

Grope out a needle in a load of hav: And though a white crow be exceeding rare.
A blind man may, by fortune, catch a hare.
The proverb is not found in Ray's collection.

A says "Look out that you do not get bit." I says "Look out that you do not get bitten." Decide which is correct.

NEWARK. cide which is correct.

Newark.

Here B seems somewhat of a purist. Of course he may assemble his proof and mass his battalions of argument in favor of "bitten," and no one may really dispute his accuracy. Yet after all it does seem that so long as B is willing to accept the hortstory "look out" and raises no plea in bar of the auxiliary "get" he might be willing to permit "bit" as well. Once allowing this auxiliary there is a style fulsa heavy. allowing this auxiliary there is a style finish about "get bit" that, so to speak, can't be beat. In fact the decision really should go in favor of A as a consistent practitioner of the folk speech.

as a consistent practitioner of the folk speech.

I have been reliably informed that during the life of Gov. Morgan a fund was raised by him amounting to some \$250,000, which was subscribed to by many leading men then alive, and was invested in order to secure to ex-Presidents an allowance should they be inadequately provided for on their own account with this world's wealth. It would be interesting to know just what has happened to this fund, and whether the only surviving ex-President. Mr. Rooseveit, is entitled to the whole of the revenue of the investment. Can any of your readers throw any light upon just how this fund was organized and who are the trustees for it? I have heard that there is a gentleman in Brooklyn who has the details, but unfortunately I am not able to locate him, and possibly a reference in your valuable columns will bring his name and address to light.

G. Anmstrong,

I would like it greatly if some one of your readers could give me all the verses of a song that used to be sung at a school I attended in the early '80s, of which this is one verse, as I remember: "We all within our graves shall sleep A hundred years to come; No living soul for us will weep A hundred years to come; But other men our lands will till, And others then our streets will fill While other birds will sing as gay. As oright the sunshine as to day—A hundred years to come."

A hundred years to come.

A. R. BURRHOLDER.

What was the riddle of the sphinx? A. J. B. Done into English in this form: What goes on four feet, on two feet and three, but the more feet it goes on the weaker it be? It was death to the Theban whom the aphin: caught and asked, provided he could not answer; but then, it must be remembered that Thebes was in Bosotia. Œdipus solved the riddle and

the aphinx committed suicide in her chagrin Has the word people (nation) a plural, and is it written with an "s" at the end? M. R. Yes to both. "Thou must prophesy before many peoples" is proof from the Apocalypse.

What was the exact number of votes by which James G. Blaine lost the State of New York and the Presidency? 1,047.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The present Congress has been in session on the tariff question since March 15, or 119 days. In 1890 Congress worked 304 days on the McKinley tariff. The Democratic Wilson bill took 268 days. The Dingley law in 1897 took 161 days to pass.

Outside of the regular Democratic organization in New York city, the Republican organization and the Independence League organization, the following organizations have been parted to take part in the municipal campaign: the Democratic Union, the Voters Federation, the Municipal Democracy, the Cleveland Democracy, the Committee of One Hundred, the Jefferson Hall Democracy and the Celonial Democracy. Most of the leaders of the regular organizations, Republican and Democratic, are either out of town and will not return until the middle of August or are on the ground and quiescent and seem to be willing to let the leaders of the minor organizations make the running at the present moment. The Independence By September 1 at the latest it is believed that there will be prolific evidences of the politics which is to saturate the city from that time until election night in November

Former Police Inspector Alexander S. Williams, an ardent Republican always, said the other day in City Hall Park while glancing at the Mayor's office;

much fun out of the situation as they can get, but we Republicans are going to nomiate for Mayor Representative J. Van Vechten Olcott and we are going to win with him. He's a good organization man and a good mixer.

Olcott is about the forty-'leventh candi date mentioned by Republicans up to the present time. Very little attention, though, s given by serious minded folks to what is "midsummer politics" and "hot air candidates." The autumn breezes and the

candidates. After political campaigns, especially those in New York city, it is a matter of wonder to experienced ones to look back and read the dozens of names of men menhad as much chance for success in their in a blast furnace. It is a proverb, though, that candidates either for nomination or election are blind as cobblestones.

Democratic national committeemen tell Presidential campaign for 1912 until the Congress elections of 1910 are over. At the, same time some of these committeemen admit that from present observations the Democratic party will be up a stump for a ital issue of opposition to the Republicans in the national campaign. By the same token they are almost ready to admit that for the life of them they do not know what issue the Democratic Congress campaign committee will present a year from next

of Representatives," said one of these committeemen, "not that we deserve to, but we believe we'll just happen to blunder into such a victory. Dissatisfied and runtled Republicans will help us.

The present House is Republican 47 majority, and in order to capture the next House the Democrats would have win in twenty-four districts. Speaking of dissatisfied and disgruntled

Republicans and national elections it was the recollection of several of these Democratic national committeemen who did not accept the happy predictions of their brothers that in only three national elec-tions within fifty years have the Republicans materially aided the Democrats—in 1876, 1884 and 1892. But all that was before the vildcat Bryan machine was on the track.

Former President Roosevelt, according to influential Republicans in the State organization, is to be furnished in April next with exact information about the situation in New York State so far as Republican politics is concerned. An agreement to that effect, is was stated yesterday, was made before Mr. Roosevelt sailed away to Africa. By that time, April next, the principal results of Gov. Hughes's second

Several of the Republicans who talked bout this matter and who talked with Mr Roosevelt before he left the country have been convinced all along that Roosevel is to return next year and take an active nterest in the Republican situation in New York State. That is one of the reasons, according to these same Republicans, why a number of the State leaders wanted to name last year a candidate for Governor of their own, for they argued at the time that such a nomination would loosen Roosevelt's hold on the State organization.

Yet these same Republicans, still talking, tell you that if Gov. Hughes intimates that he desires a third nomination they will not. especially in an off year, oppose it. add that they would have no precedent for such opposition after the organization had accepted, or rather renominated, the Governor in a Presidential year.

There are experienced Republicans who when talking about the approaching municipal campaign in New York city are in clined to think that the Democratic city ticket will stand a better show of victory than a fusion ticket, and summed up these Republicans base their opinion on these

grounds It will be difficult to arouse enthusiasm in the contest. People are tired of politics. They have been overburdened with politics. Roosevelt gave them so much politics for seven years that few now care to discuss politice. With many it is a positively odious ubject, and all because of Roosevelt. preponderating drift in New York city is Democratic, and if enthusiasm cannot be awakened in the coming contest the advan-tage will be with the Democratic city ticket.

Former Governor Benjamin B. Odell, Jr. so his Newburgh neighbors say, has become a prolific political editorial writer in the Newburgh Journal, and recently has devoted a number of editorials to William L. Ward of Westchester, Republican national committeeman for the State. Formerly Mr. Mr. Odell was powerful in the Newburgh News Mr. Ward was well spoken of. It turns out, however, that Mr. Ward is now more powerful in the Newburgh News office than Mr. Odell, and the News is not now overfriendly to Mr. Odell, and so Mr. Odell has taken up his quarters in the Newburgh lournal office, and there is a high old time

Friends of Frederic C. Stevens, State Superintendent of Public Works, are inclined to believe that Comptroller Gaus, the friend of William Barnes, Jr., has been rather ungrateful. These friends of Mr. Stevens go on to tell you that since he has been New York State's Superintendent of Public Works he has not deprived the Barnes Public Works he has not depirted the parties of they must play on to Land. While of the calls out when he gets to 1,000. This method ronage, and that to-day 119 of the Barnes of playing auction 1,000 up leads to so many organization depublicans of Albany county errors of this kind that the modern custom is to organization Republicans of Albany county errors of this kind that the modern custom is a great work on the canal at Cohoes, and play an agreed number of deals and the highest yet some time ago when Mr. Stevens built 25,000 yacht for travel on the canals comptroller Gaus threw out the bill for the racht, and according to the testimony of hose who ought to know Mr. Stevens had o pay for the yacht out of his own pocket. Replying to the assertion that the Barnes fellows have thus been ungrateful to Stevens, the Barnes chappies say that Gov. Hughes is too shrewd to permit Stevens to injure Barnes's organization by the withirawal of those 119 canal men at Cohoes. In other words, Gov. Hughes, it was added, may not like Barnes, and may remember Barnes's opposition to his renomination at Saratoga last September, but he will not permit Stevens to use patronage to burt Barnes's organization.

Is he out?

No. In three or four hand the dix is part of the will not permit Stevens to use patronage to burt Barnes's organization.

Same answer to G. R. K.

SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS.

Bridge. H. E. C. says: Dummy having de-lared no trumps at the score of love all, what hould the leader open with, holding the following ards: H. A 4 3; C, J 5; D, K; S, J 10 9 6 4 3 2? The The only question seems to be between the jack of spades and the fourth best of that suit Strong players usually prefer to keep the jack reserve as strictly a supporting card, sometime called the top of nothing, and they wish the pariner to understand that the suit should not be returned. With so formidable a spade suit as that given, the fourth best should be led, so as to get it cleared. It is useless to lead the Jack in the hope of its putting dummy in dim-culties about covering, as the remainder of the suit is too short in some hand to admit of success

B. T. D. says: Y is the dealer's partner and has picked up her cards as fast as they were dealt. Looking over her cards she exclaims, "I hardly know what to make it." One adversary remarks that no one has asked her to make it yet, whereupon she looks at the dealer and aaks. "Didn't you leave it ome?" The opponents insist that all this gives the dealer an unwarranted advantage in knowing that dummy has no conspicuously desirable make if it is passed to her. Can the opponents demand a new deal!

No. This is one of the things that no legislation will successfully reach and is a part of the general looseness that prevails in many bridge games.

R. T. W. says: What is now the general rule as to ties in cutting for partners and deal?

As fast as the new rules adopted by the Whist Club of New York are becoming known they seem to be adopted by the more advanced players. These rules specify that there can be no ties in cutting, as the lowest deponingstop wins and cutting, as the lowest denomination wins, and cards of equal value outrank one another in the order of hearts, diamonds, clubs and spades, the hearts having the choice, so that the eight of diamonds would be a better out than the sight. "Let the Democrats have their fun now and let all the other organizations have as of clubs, both of them beating any higher ds would be a better cut than the eight

Auction Bridge. P. W. B. says: A starts with one in no trumps. Y bids two in hearts. B three in diamonds. Z passes and A passes. Y now shifts to two at no trumps. A bets that Y cannot bid no trumps. as one of his opponents has aircady made that declaration.

There is no restriction upon the suit that may than the preceding it is legitimate. When one side names a suit that the other side would like to play two courses are open-to double the declaration or to bid extra tricks in it. It is very rarely that a player can undertake to make two by cards in a sult which his adversary has already ffered to make the odd trick in, but it is not uncommon for such an undertaking to suc no trumper. The difference between the two bids is that when the declaration is doubled the original declarer plays the combined hands and is the only one that can score toward game. When more tricks are bid by an opponent that opponent will play the dummy and can score toward game. In the case stated Y undertakes to make two by cards at no trumps if he is allowed to play the combined hands. That A has already offered to make the odd at no trumps if he we from choosing a no trumper.

Duplicate Bridge. G. M. K. says: A and B are playing memory duplicate against Y and Z. single table. A bets that he and his partner will make 10 per cent. more tricks on the overplay of the Y-Z hands than Y-Z make on them in the original play. The original play results. A-B 362, Y-Z 382. On the overplay A-B make 448, while Y-Z make 515. Who wins that bet?

If the terms of the bet are correctly stated it refers exclusively to the hands originally held by Y-Z the points made on the A-B hands not entering into the question at all. These hands yielded 382 when Y-Z held them, and 10 per cent. more would require them to yield 422 on the overplay. As the score shows that A.-B got 448 out of them A wins the bet. Had the bet been on the balance f points won or lost by Y-Z playing against A-B. A would have lost, as Y-Z were 20 plus on the original play, while A-B falled to get any plus at all on the overplay, finishing 64 minus, but that was not the bet.

Five hundred. J.P.B. says: The highest bidder is found to have too many cards toward the end of the hand, due to not having discarded three cards after taking the widow. What is the penalty:

He is set back the amount of his bid becau or any tricks they have taken up to the time the error was discovered and annot

L. E. J. says: Two players are nearly 500, but the bidder has no chance to reach that figure. If both the non-bidders get to 500 does the higher score win? A bets they cut for it. The one that first gets to 500 by counting ten points for each trick individually taken in should announce it at once, as he wins the game, pre

Skat. E. M. A. asks who discards first amsch and who gets the skat cards at the end? As the only form of ramsch in which discards are made is schiebe ramsch that must be the game referred to. Vorhand picks up the skat cards and then passes to his left hand neighb takes these two into his hand and pas cards to hinterhand, and then hinterhand lays out two for the skat. The winner of the last trick takes the points in these two cards. The charged with a loss of that amount

osing a stated twenty as in the ordinary ramsch. R. T. L. says: What action was taken at Mil-waukee with regard to admitting uno and duo to the tournament games which should be regu-arly played?

None. These games are not strictly skat, but are variations which are seldom played in this country. In uno the player undertakes to win one trick, no more no less. In due he must win Skat is complicated enough as it is, so far

Baccara. S. C. D. says: A bets that any player can offer to play for the full capital of the bank, and that when such an offer is made all other bets must be withdrawn, even if they have been previously placed.

This statement is only partly right, because the

privilege of playing banco, as it is called, passes from one player to another in the order in which they would receive cards. The offer to play banco takes precedence of all other bets, but only in case it is won. That is, the banco player must be paid first, and as he plays for all the bank has there is nothing left. But if the banco player loses, the bank takes not only his stakes but tha

Cinch. H. L. C. says: A is eldest hand. Before be blds or even says anything Y makes a bld. A's partner, B. bets that this hars not only Y but his partner Z from making any bld on that deal.

nis partner Z from making any bid on that deal.

B is right.
Piquet M. D. O. says: Elder hand calls three queens, to which younger hand replies "not good." Thereupon elder corrects himself and says he has four queens, which are good against the cards, younger hand having only four tens. B bets that the call cannot be amended after younger hand has replied.

B is right. The rule is made to prevent a player from chicking information to which he ferrom on the same of the prevent and the player from chickings information to which he ferrom contains information to which he ferrom chickings information to which he ferrom chicking the chicking in the case of the chicking in from obtaining information to which he is not entitled. Suppose elder hand held three kings and three tens and called the tens, so as to find out whether his adversary had kept three queen If he is told that three tens are not go scored.

Poker. A. F. B. says: A opens a jackpot and three men come in before A discovers that he did not have openers. B bets that one of those who have come in against A must hold openers or the pot cannot be played for.

That was the old rule, but it gave rise to so much discussion and required the cards to be redeal so often that it is now the almost universal rule that a pot once opened, even if wrongly, shall be played for if any one has come in against the false openers. This rule also prevents the awkward-ness of a man having to betray that he has passed with openers, which often happened unde the old rule, showing the others that he had

F. J. V. says: If A's card is exposed in dealing for the draw may A take it if it suits him? If it was exposed by A himself he must take it, but if it was exposed by the dealer he cannot take it under any circumstances but must wait until all the other players have been helped be J. S. says: Playing auction. C is the bidder on the last hand. The final count is A, 1005; B, 1150, and C, the bidder, 985. Who is the winner, play-ing 1,000 points up? No one as yet. If neither A nor B called out

Pinochle. D. F. S. says: Playing two hand, no house rules, A holds four kings and four queens. Can he meld them all at once for 240?

No. In the first place they are never worth more than 220. In two hand he must win five tricks and make five separate melds to score this 220. First 80 kings, then 40 trumps, then a 20 220. First 80 kings, then 40 trumps, then a 30 and another 20, and finally with his last card. which will be a queen, he must take 60 qu with one card.

W. H. W. says: Playing three hand, every one is 990 on the slate when the dealer turns up dix is he out?

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"Such people do not present the fresh and pleasing appearance of the frequent bather, however long lived they may be. Is not, however, much of the benefit at-tributed to the water in reality due to the complete exposure of the skin to the

The respiratory function of the skin "The respiratory function of the skin is of high importance, and although water may be dispensed with closing the poresto air would result in speedy asphyxiation. The historic instance of the boy who impersonated John the Baptist in a media-val procession and whose body was covered with gold leaf with rapidly fatal results is proof.

"The ice cold bath is a superstition; it is a pastime for the abnormally vigorous."

stimulant as well as being a luxury. The feeling of well being after a bath can hardly be obtained in any other way, and the rapid multiplication of tubs in

and the rapid multiplication of tubs in hotels and private residences, soon to monds. Z passes and A passes. Y now to two at no trumps. A bets that Y cannot trumps, as one of his opponents has already that declaration.

The preceding it is legitimate. When one ames a suit that the other side would like our to bid extra tricks in it. It is very that a player can undertake to make two of the make the odd trick in, but it is not under such an undertaking to succeed in a time. The difference between the two in the process will be found imper. The difference between the two in the sub-stitute that will at least afford a part of their accustomed enjoyment. The body may be energetically rubbed with a brush or coarse Turkish towel and afterward exposed to the air for fifteen minutes or will follow and the process will be found by the uninitiated to be astonishingly cleansing."

DIETING AN ENGINE. A Locomotive Under the Care of High Salaried Food Experts.

Railroading is a pretty exact science, and the big engine on the testing table at Altoona is only one of many evidences of the skill that is being brought to bear upon the operation of the great railroad properties of the country at the present

This engine goes upon diet, says Outing. Dr. Wiley down at Washington with his young men sustaining themselves scientifically upon measured and selected foods has something of the same method

foods has something of the same method that is shown with the test engine at Altoons. Its supply of coal is carefully weighed and analyzed by sample.

An accounting of the amount consumed down to ounces is kept: the water supply is also examined and measured with great care. When the test is finished and the big captive engine has covered miles of theoretical grades with a long theoretical train hitched on behind the experts get busy with their pencils and begin to prepare the reports upon which their chief may rely when he goes ahead to construct another gross of 100 ton locomotives.

There is no guesswork about modern-

There is no guesswork about modern-railroading. Many hundreds of thou-sands of dollars are spent each year in expert scientific tests of every sort, in the salaries of men who devote their entire time to this work, and the railroads reap the benefits in many more hundreds of thousands of dollars in operating

Society Goes Gypsying.

From the Lady's Pictorial. That the vogue of caravaning is steadily increasing in popularity has been proved by the fact that despite unfavorable weather the meet of the Caravan Club at Cranford Bridge has been quite a success. The caravan dinner has been held every night in the Berkeley Arms Hotel, close to the camping ground, but with a wise devotion to the spirit of the enterprise the caravaners take their breakfast, luncheon and their tea in camp,

where also the meals are prepared.

The wife of an army officer who is in camp has invented an excellent steam-cooker which has been a great success. Ladies are not only joining the Caravan Club with alacrity but several are in the present camp. Among the most recent present camp. Among the most recent members of the club are Lady Laming-ton and Lady Denman, and given good weather caravaning promises to be quite one of the most popular methods of holi-day making this year.

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